



# Iowa Department of Corrections

## Drug Court

### Drug Court Program FY05

Region/ Closure Category	Successful	%	Unsuccessful	%	Administrative	%	Intermediate Sanction	%	Total	% of Total
2JD	23.	23.5 %	19.	33.9 %	3.	100.0 %	13.	68.4 %	58	33.0 %
3JD	21.	21.4 %	11.	19.6 %			3.	15.8 %	35	19.9 %
4JD	34.	34.7 %	2.	3.6 %			3.	15.8 %	39	22.2 %
5JD	14.	14.3 %	9.	16.1 %					23	13.1 %
7JD	6.	6.1 %	15.	26.8 %					21	11.9 %
Total Closure Category/Percent	98.	55.7 %	56.	31.8 %	3.	1.7 %	19.	10.8 %	176	100.0 %

### Drug Court Program FY06

Region/ Closure Category	Successful	%	Unsuccessful	%	Administrative	%	Intermediate Sanction	%	Total	% of Total
1JD			2.	3.4 %					2	1.4 %
2JD	14.	19.4 %	16.	27.6 %	5.	50.0 %	6.	100.0 %	41	28.1 %
3JD	21.	29.2 %	7.	12.1 %	4.	40.0 %			32	21.9 %
4JD	11.	15.3 %	3.	5.2 %	1.	10.0 %			15	10.3 %
5JD	20.	27.8 %	20.	34.5 %					40	27.4 %
7JD	6.	8.3 %	10.	17.2 %					16	11.0 %
Total Closure Category/Percent	72.	49.3 %	58.	39.7 %	10.	6.8 %	6.	4.1 %	146	100.0 %

### Drug Court Program FY07 1st/2nd Quarter

Region/ Closure Category	Successful	%	Unsuccessful	%	Administrative	%	Intermediate Sanction	%	Total	% of Total
1JD	1.	2.9 %	4.	22.2 %					5	8.8 %
2JD	9.	26.5 %	1.	5.6 %	1.	33.3 %	2.	100.0 %	13	22.8 %
3JD	2.	5.9 %	5.	27.8 %	2.	66.7 %			9	15.8 %
4JD	4.	11.8 %	2.	11.1 %					6	10.5 %
5JD	18.	52.9 %	6.	33.3 %					24	42.1 %
Total Closure Category/Percent	34.	59.6 %	18.	31.6 %	3.	5.3 %	2.	3.5 %	57	100.0 %



## Iowa Department of Corrections

### Iowa State Penitentiary Honor Lifer Program

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- The Honor Lifer Program at the Iowa State Penitentiary was developed in the mid-1970s as a status for inmates serving a life sentence based upon time served on their sentence and excellent work/cell house evaluations.
  - ▶ The status was reaffirmed by court action, Hazen v. Regan, in the mid 1980's.
  - ▶ The court outlined privileges and criteria for placement.
  - ▶ The Hazen case was dismissed in 2000.
- In November 2006, 7 Honor Lifer Offenders tested positive for controlled substances. This incident caused a complete review of all security procedures and program opportunities.
- Institutional staff at all levels participated in discussions to review the current Honor Lifer Program.
- Central Office and Attorney General also involved in discussion
  - ▶ Decided to continue program, but with modifications.
  - ▶ Excessive amount of property.
  - ▶ Difficulty in seeing offenders in darkened cells.
  - ▶ Actually added offenders to eligibility list.
    - Criteria now include offenders with 25+ year sentences.
- Privileges Lost
  - ▶ Yearly banquet
  - ▶ Private visits
  - ▶ In cell athletic equipment
  - ▶ Leather working tools
- Offenders still possess
  - ▶ Personal property
  - ▶ Modified beds
  - ▶ Access to freezer and microwave
  - ▶ In-unit laundry
  - ▶ More out of cell time
  - ▶ More recreation yard



## Iowa Department of Corrections

### **Illegal Aliens**

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On Feb 14, 2007, Iowa's prison population held 246 non-US citizens; of these, 158 are confirmed to be illegal aliens.



## Mentally Ill Offenders in Iowa's Prison System: Update

As of December 31, 2006, Iowa's prison system held 3,535 inmates who had diagnoses of mental illness, which represents about 40% of Iowa's prison population of 8,838 inmates on that date. These numbers are higher than those published last year.

<b>Mental Illness Diagnoses by Category Prison Population on December 31, 2006</b>			
<b>Mental Illness Category</b>	<b>N Offenders</b>	<b>% of MI</b>	<b>% of Pop</b>
Depression & major depressive disorders	1,747	49.4%	19.8%
Substance use disorders	1,263	35.7%	14.3%
Anxiety, general anxiety & panic disorders	1,016	28.7%	11.5%
Personality disorders	658	18.6%	7.4%
Psychosis/Psychotic disorders	524	14.8%	5.9%
Bipolar disorders	507	14.3%	5.7%
Dysthymia/Neurotic depression	363	10.3%	4.1%
Schizophrenia	266	7.5%	3.0%
Impulse control disorders	182	5.1%	2.1%
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	165	4.7%	1.9%
Other adjustment disorders (not PTSD)	149	4.2%	1.7%
Sleep, movement & eating disorders	87	2.5%	1.0%
Civil commitment	31	0.9%	0.4%
Dementia/organic disorders	21	0.6%	0.2%
Sexual disorders/paraphelias	11	0.3%	0.1%

A given offender is counted only once per category, but may be counted in more than one category.



## Iowa Department of Corrections

### Months Served Until Release Decision

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Excerpt, Iowa Board of Parole Annual Report, 2005, p. 29.

**Table 8. Months Served until Release Decision, by Offense Class**

Offense Class	N	Months Served		
		Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Old Code	1	330.5	330.5	330.5
B felony 50 year sentences	16	180.1	132.5	236.7
B felony	264	64.6	8.3	319.2
Enhanced felony	83	49.5	3.0	146.9
Other felony	84	50.2	9.2	211.1
C felony 70%	25	90.4	79.4	127.1
C felony	1,065	33.7	2.2	211.1
D felony	1,823	16.2	.7	124.4
<b>All felonies</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>330.5</b>
Aggravated misdemeanors	461	6.347	.9	68.1
Serious misdemeanors	5	6.6	2.3	9.2
<b>All misdemeanors</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>Total paroles granted</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>330.5</b>
Crimes not against persons	3,414	22.1	0.7	211.1
Crimes against persons	413	57.6	1.9	330.5



## Iowa Department of Corrections

### Pharmacy

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1. The DOC maintains a controlled formulary. This helps reduce costs by reducing the number of medications that our pharmacies must maintain in their inventory, yet allowing our providers adequate and appropriate choices for their drug therapies. The Formulary Review Committee meets quarterly. Any provider can request the addition of a product to the formulary, but for it to be considered, adequate documentation must be provided to assure that the product is not a duplication of a currently available product, and that it would be an appropriate, yet cost-effective choice for the medical problem in question. The committee will make the decision on whether or not to add the product at their quarterly meetings. At the quarterly meetings the committee also considers medications which have recently become available generically, been added to the state's buying group contract, or had their price reduced for some other reason. If such a product can be substituted for a current formulary item without adversely affecting patient care, the committee will recommend that the change be made. Formulary Review Committee recommendations are taken to the department's Pharmacy & Therapeutics/Health Services meeting (also held quarterly) where they are voted on by medical and pharmacy representatives from each correctional facility. This helps ensure that all facility providers are made aware of the changes to the formulary, enabling them to utilize the formulary more effectively. Formulary Review Committee minutes that include the most recent changes are also e-mailed to all providers shortly after the meeting is held.
2. If a provider orders a medication that is not on the DOC formulary, he/she must fill out a Formulary Exception form, documenting why they feel that product is medically necessary for the offender in question. Pharmacy routinely consults with the providers when non-formulary items are ordered, to make sure the provider realizes that the product is not on the formulary, and to possibly provide them with other alternatives that could be more cost-effective. The provider does have the ultimate decision over what therapy is best for the offender, but pharmacy does play an important role in making sure the providers have the information they need to make informed choices. Pharmacy also regularly consults with providers about routine drug choices, providing them with the most recent cost information and suggesting possible therapeutic alternatives when appropriate.
3. If an offender is seen by a provider outside of the DOC, such as at the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, any orders which result from that visit are not automatically implemented. DOC policy provides that, whenever possible, the DOC provider at the correctional facility will review any orders that result from an outside referral to determine whether they are applicable before they are implemented. Outside sources may have different medications on their formulary or preferred drug lists which they routinely prescribe but which are not on the DOC formulary. This review policy helps the DOC providers maintain the cost-effectiveness of the formulary process.



When an offender is placed on a medication, his utilization of that medication is monitored, whether he obtains his doses daily at scheduled pill lines or takes the medication himself on the living unit through the self-administration/self-carry program. Each facility's procedure may differ slightly, but offenders are expected to comply with the provider's orders, or to take the appropriate steps to request that the medication be discontinued. Offenders are required to report to their scheduled pill lines each day. If they choose, they can refuse the medication, but after a specified number of refusals, the medication order is reviewed by the provider and the medication may be discontinued if the offender indicates they will not be compliant. Medications given for self-administration are also monitored by the pharmacy, and if an offender is not taking the medication correctly (determined by factors such as failure to request refills in a timely manner, requesting refills too early, indicating overuse of the medication, etc.), he/she will be removed from the self-administration program and required to come to pill line where their medication use can be more strictly monitored.

5. The Board of Pharmacy requires that a pharmacist reviews orders and "dispenses" the medications to offenders. DOC currently contracts pharmacy services to an out of state pharmacy that delivers medications by Fed Ex, daily (except Sunday and holidays) for 4 institutions. Significant savings might be achieved if we were not paying the extra costs of shipping, etc., and we might be able to realize savings by buying in bulk for all the DOC institutions and contracting directly with the drug manufacturers, but we would have to work out packaging and delivery of the drugs to those sites from the "centralized" pharmacy. Oakdale is not centrally located for the western half of the state.

There will still need to be pharmacists on site or in charge of the sites (by BOP rules) to monitor drug distribution and inventory, etc.

6. As far as drug utilization review and patient management, Dean Cohen is not aware that the general practice physicians in the DOC are doing this already. We work hard to utilize both non-pharmacologic and medication approaches to disease treatment, such as with high cholesterol for example. As both a pharmacist and physician, I am keenly aware of the costs and need to provide a choice of medications to treat the increasingly medically challenged population at DOC and we have all worked very hard to provide a formulary that is flexible and cost effective. The majority of our medication budget is from psychiatric medications, and we are unable to affect what these practitioners are choosing to do, as most of them are acting as consultants and are not DOC staff and often do not consider the cost of their prescribed treatments.



## Iowa Department of Corrections

### Pharmacy

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- DOC is exploring the concept of either one central pharmacy or two regional pharmacy operations.
- Either methodology will allow for the Corrections system to purchase and dispense medications at a reduced cost.
- At least three of the four pharmacies will remain (two are shared with DHS).
- Cost savings can easily be identified.
- Pharmaceuticals will be transported to the institutions by either courier service or DOC transport van.



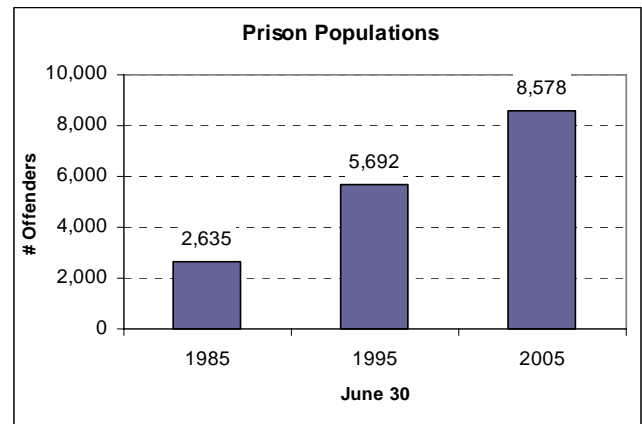


## Population Growth in Corrections: Iowa Prison System

### Extent of Growth:

Between 1985 and 1995, the prison population increased by about 116%, but slowed during the most recent ten years, increasing by only about 51%. Currently, the prison population exceeds 8,800 inmates.

Offender reentry efforts coupled with the desire on the part of the executive and legislative branches to manage the prison system without building new beds began during FY 2004 and resulted in some stabilization of the inmate population.



### Major Factors in Population Growth:

1. **Drug Offenders.** Twenty years ago, about 2% of the prison population was serving time for a drug offense; today, about one-fourth of inmates are drug offenders. Since FY 2004, there has been a slight decline in prison admissions for drug offenders, which reduces the expected increase in the inmate population in the future.
2. **Sex Offenders.** Unlike drug offenders, sex offenders as a percentage of the prison population has remained stable over the past twenty years. However, due to legislative changes, it is reasonable to expect that the growth in sex offenders over the next ten years within Iowa's prison system will about fill a 750-bed prison.
3. **Violent Offenders.** The Violent Crime Initiative and Sexually Violent Predator Law of 1996 substantially lengthened prison stays for certain offenders, although later provisions were made to provide for parole eligibility toward the end of these terms. By mid-year 2016, an estimated 1,580 offenders will be serving time under these provisions.
4. **Increase in Time Served.** In general, average time served prior to first release for all categories of crimes against persons has increased, but has decreased for many types of non-violent offenses.
5. **Female Offenders.** Over the past twenty years, the female inmate population increased faster than the male inmate population. Over the next ten years, it is estimated that the female inmate population will continue to grow more rapidly than the male inmate population, and their level of overcrowding will be worse.
6. **Other factors as cited by CJJP.** Increases in offenders under community-based corrections supervision mean increased prison admissions of violators – even if the rate of failure remains the same. Also mentioned are increases in offenders serving life sentences and housing federal detainees.

**The Bottom Line:** By mid-year 2007, it is estimated Iowa's prison population will exceed 9,000, and top 11,000 inmates by mid-year 2016.

Sources: Iowa Department of Corrections report to the Board of Corrections, "Population Growth" (July 2006), available at: <http://www.doc.state.ia.us/Documents/BOCPopulationGrowthReport.pdf>. Also Division of Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning, Iowa Department of Human Rights, "Iowa Prison Population Forecast: FY 2006-2016" (December 2006), available at: <http://www.state.ia.us/dhr/cjpp/images/pdf/Forecast2006.pdf>.



## **Iowa Department of Corrections**

### **Overtime and Additional Staff**

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Overtime usage is a function of several factors:

1. Number of posts identified as essential (requiring staffing)
2. Medical trips
3. Number of vacation and sick days taken
4. Institution security “climate”
5. Training
6. Level of risk a shift supervisor is willing to accept
7. Other types of leave



## **Iowa Department of Corrections Major Assessments & Their Uses**

- The LSI-R is the primary assessment tool used to implement evidence-based practices in Iowa – both in community corrections and the prison system. Through these assessments, factors are identified that contribute to the risk of future criminal behavior. The offender is then encouraged to enroll in targeted interventions to address those risk factors and lower his/her risk of recidivism.
  - ◆ A study completed in 2006 by the University of Cincinnati concluded the LSI-R is statistically valid for Iowa offenders.
  
- The Jesness Inventory is not primarily a risk assessment, but rather a personality assessment tool used to implement evidence-based practices in Iowa. This assessment provides analysis of an offender's profile, background, school/achievement, perception of family, self-concept, authority, interpersonal relations and risk – as well as suggestions for treatment.
  - ◆ The Jesness has been documented to be valid for both juveniles and adults, in a number of jurisdictions in the US and other countries.
  
- The Iowa Risk Assessment (and Reassessment) determines the level – intensity – of community supervision. The Iowa Risk Assessment is also used as a pre-screening tool for the more comprehensive LSI-R assessment. That is, offenders who score below a certain range on the Iowa Risk Assessment normally do not receive an LSI-R assessment, and receive less supervision and interventions.
  - ◆ Staff of the Division of Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning found a high statistical correlation between Iowa Risk Assessment and LSI-R scores.
  - ◆ DOC analysis in 2005 found evidence that the Iowa Risk Assessment is statistically valid in predicting success or failure on supervision of Iowa offenders.
  
- Iowa Inmate Custody Classification uses objective criteria to determine whether inmates should be housed in minimum, medium or maximum security.
  - ◆ A study conducted by consultant Mary Mande in the 1990's found the custody classification to be statistically valid for Iowa offenders.
  - ◆ Durrant consultants are currently conducting another validation of the custody classification. Their preliminary recommendation is for the DOC to embark on a process to modernize, validate and adopt a new custody classification system.



The Static-99 assessment for sex offenders focuses on the risk of new violent crimes in general – and new sex offenses in particular – for this population. This assessment is provided to the Iowa Sex Offender Registry for the majority of registrants required to be assessed. The Static-99 is also used to provide information to corrections staff both in the community and the prison system, which may be useful in providing supervision and interventions for sex offenders.

- ◆ The Static-99 has been shown to be statistically valid in many jurisdictions in the US and other countries.
- ◆ The DOC is currently collecting information for a validation study in Iowa, in conjunction with activities of the Iowa Sex Offender Treatment and Supervision Task Force.

- The ISORA8 assessment for sex offenders focuses on the risk of new violent crimes in general – and new sex offenses in particular – for this population. This assessment is provided to the Iowa Sex Offender Registry for registrants required to be assessed, but who do not qualify to be assessed with the Static-99. The ISORA8 is also used to provide information to corrections staff both in the community and the prison system, which may be useful in providing supervision and interventions for sex offenders.

- ◆ The ISORA8 was developed based on research of risk factors among 1,107 Iowa sex offenders, conducted by the Division of Criminal & Juvenile Justice Planning.
- ◆ The DOC is currently collecting information for a validation study in Iowa, in conjunction with activities of the Iowa Sex Offender Treatment and Supervision Task Force.



**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL  
POSITION DESCRIPTION QUESTIONNAIRE (PDQ)**

Read instructions before completing this form.

<b>FOR AGENCY USE ONLY</b> M-5 #_90713_____  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Position <input type="checkbox"/> Duties have changed: __ Position review requested ___ No position review requested <input type="checkbox"/> Response to IDOP request	<b>FOR IDOP USE ONLY</b> <b>PDQ #</b> _____  Class Title_ _____  18 Digit Position No. _____  Personnel Officer_____  Date_____
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1. Name of employee (if none, write VACANT) <b>Chief of Security</b>	2. Current 18 digit Position Number and Class Title
3. Department, Division, Bureau, Section and Work Address <b>Corrections - Central Office</b>	
3. Hours worked (shifts, rotations, travel) 8:00am – 4:30pm ( travel )	1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full-time (40 hours per week) <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time (list number of hours per week)
6. Have your assigned duties changed since this position was last reviewed for a classification decision? X <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, place an "X" beside each NEW task written below. Also, describe in detail how those tasks are different from those previously assigned.	
7. Name and job classification of the immediate supervisor <b>Director of Iowa Department of Corrections</b>	
8. Description of work: Describe the work in detail. Make the description so clear that the reader can understand each task exactly. In the TIME/% column, enter the percent of time spent on each task during an average work week. List the most important responsibility first. If this is a reclassification request, the previous PDQ must be attached. This PDQ will be returned if any section is incomplete.	
<b>TIME/%</b>	

80%	<p>Under minimal direct supervision, this position serves as the Department's expert on security operations, a critical component of the Department's operations. The incumbent will report directly to the Department Director and will be a member of the Department's Executive Staff. He/she will coordinate security management planning and operations with the Regional Deputy Directors and with the Deputy Directors for Offender Services and Administration when necessary.</p> <p><b>Security Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides guidance to Associate Wardens of Security regarding security operations, policies and procedures in all adult correctional facilities in the Iowa Department of Corrections. Conducts scheduled and unscheduled on-site security inspections at each institution to review, update and evaluate all aspects of institutional security operations and makes recommendations for changes. Manage and supervise the department's security audit program insuring the institutions receive a security audit each year. This includes a follow up review and final completion report submitted to the Director and Deputy Director.</li><li>• Manage the security position/staffing analysis and utilization through the Post Analysis process to ensure consistent use of appropriate factors in the staffing review process. Responsible for insuring that post analysis Personnel data base is reconciled and accurate.</li><li>• Primary ownership, development and monitoring responsibility for all departmental policies/procedures for security operations within institutions. Responsibility for the standardized institutional Post Orders to include development and review/update.</li></ul>
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- Collaborates with highest levels of agency management to direct the department's Emergency Preparedness effort that includes developing training curriculum, ensuring a cadre of qualified trainers and ensuring all staff are trained and get refresher training annually. Coordinate the development of Emergency Management Plans for emergency reporting of all incidents throughout both institutions/community based corrections. Assist in development of mock emergency drills. Further standardize the critical incident reports for consistency in reporting. Collect all data on incidents, and especially assaults to constantly analyze and continually develop proactive assault prevention plans. Reviews all use-of-force reports to ensure accuracy, appropriateness, and necessity. Respond to critical incident situations at assigned institutions.
- Management and supervision of the department's Security Threat Group (STG) program, Correctional Emergency Response Teams (CERT) Hostage Negotiation Teams (HNT), Technology Transfer Committee, and K-9. Schedules and conducts regular meetings of the Associate Warden of Security. Establish and monitor all security equipment purchases by established quotas and specifications committed to procedure. Insure standardized security equipment only is purchased and retained in armories.
- Responsible for identification of Security Training needs. Provides security expertise to curriculum developers. Serves as a standing member of the Training Consortium.

#### **Problem Solving/Complex Issues**

20%

- Provide security expertise to respective security managers and Wardens on their institutional construction projects.
- Develop and submit recommendations for the Department's annual and five year security enhancement budget. Monitor funds appropriated for this purpose. Submit proposed projects for executive staff consideration/approval and insure implementation of approved projects.
- Provide security consultation and assistance to Wardens, Regional Deputy Directors and Director.
- Serves on the Departments Executive Team and other committees as assigned by the Director. Attend Warden's meetings.
- Other duties as assigned by the Director of Corrections



## Iowa Department of Corrections

### Calculating Shift Relief Factor

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A.	Number of days per year that the agency is closed/no services offered.	0
B.	Number of agency work days per year / 365 – 0	365
C.	Number of regular days off per employee per year/51 weeks x 2 days off per week	104
D.	Number of vacation days per employee per year	19
E.	Number of holidays off per employee per year	9
F.	Number of sick days off per employee per year	11
G.	Number of days off per employee per year/includes military leave, LWOP, Workers' compensation, disciplinary suspension, etc.	11.5
H.	Number of training days per year	6.5
I.	Total number of days off per year = C + D + E + F + G + H	160.55
J.	Number of actual work days per employee per year = B (365) – I (160.55)	204.45
K.	<b>Shift Relief Factor for 7-Day Post = B (365) divided by J (204.45) =</b>	<b>1.79</b>
L.	<b>Number of FTE's required to fill One, 24-hour 7-Day Post = Three Shifts x K (1.79) =</b>	<b>5.37 FTE's</b>
M.	<b>Shift Relief Factor for 5-Day Post = B (365) – C (104)/ J (204.45) =</b>	<b>1.28</b>
N.	<b>Number of FTE's required to fill One, 8-hour 5-Day Post = One Shift x M (1.28) =</b>	<b>1.28 FTE's</b>
O.	<b>Shift Relief Factor for 5-Day Post = B (365) – C (104)/ J (204.45) =</b>	<b>1.28</b>
P.	<b>Number of FTE's required to fill One, 16-hour 5-Day Post = Two Shifts x M (1.28) =</b>	<b>2.56 FTE's</b>



## Iowa Department of Corrections

### Staffing

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	<b>Correctional Officers and Sr. Correctional Officers</b>	<b>All Other Staff</b>	<b>Offender Count</b>
Central Office		44	NA
Fort Madison	359	181	1,062
Anamosa	215	135	1,354
Oakdale	176	144	861
Newton	184	154	1,211
Mt. Pleasant	166	151	1,064
Rockwell City	56	52	500
Clarinda	169	152	1,079
Mitchellville	118	77	629
Fort Dodge	199	157	1,117
Total	1,642	1,247	8,877





## Iowa Department of Corrections

### Inmate Length of Stay Trends

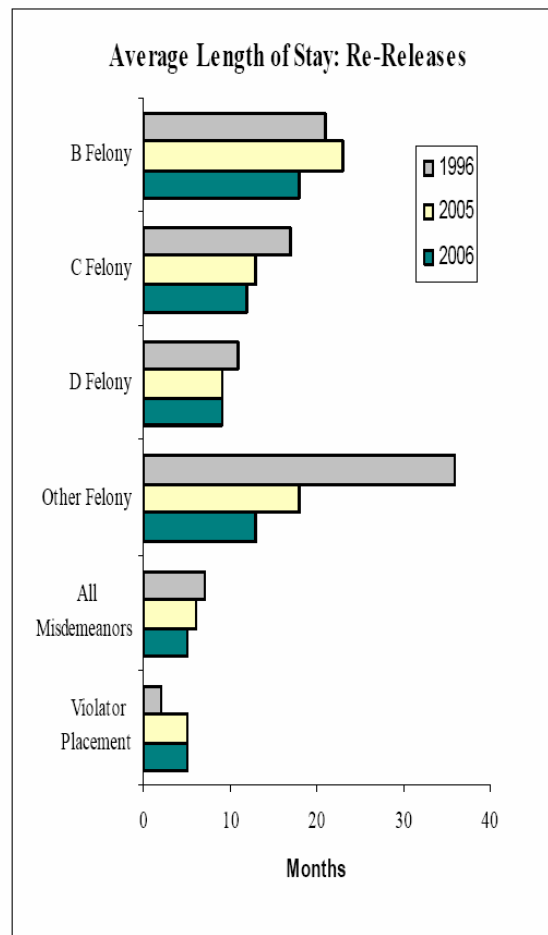
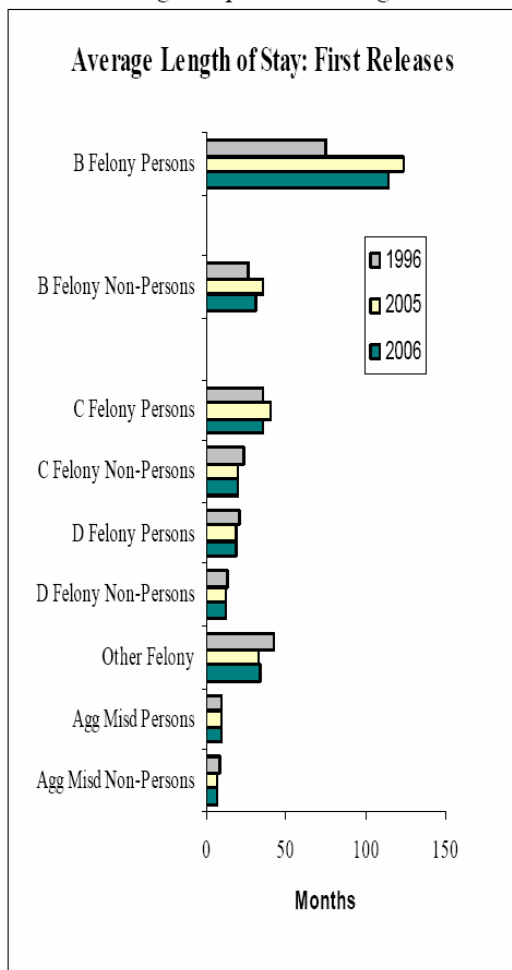
Excerpted from Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, *Iowa Prison Population Forecast: FY 2006-2016* (Iowa Department of Human Rights, December 2006), p. 10.

#### *Increase in Inmate Average Length of Stay*

Average time served in prison prior to release for new admissions tended to drop or remain the same in FY2006 for most offense classes (Table 4).<sup>2</sup> Comparing FY06 figures with FY96, one sees a mixture of increases and decreases, with offenders committing crimes against persons tending to show

in FY06 tended to serve less time than was true in FY96.

Note that sex offenders in every category tend to serve more time in prison than other inmates within the same offense classes.



increases and other offenders showing decreases. Generally, inmates released for a second or subsequent time in on a sentence

Source Data: Table 4. All data are based on samples of released prisoners. Length of stay figures do not reflect the amount of time that will eventually be served on crimes for which parole has been abolished (see page 10). "Other felony" category includes habitual criminals and some drug offenders.



## **Iowa Department of Corrections Work Release Issues**

### **1. Work Release Violations**

- ◆ Work release progress is communicated to the Board of Parole when there is a recommendation for parole.
- ◆ The Iowa Department of Corrections does not report work release violations to the Iowa Board of Parole at the time they occur.
- ◆ Work release offenders remain in the custody of the DOC. If violations occur, a transfer review is conducted with community based corrections staff, and an administrative decision is made by DOC staff regarding the continuation or termination of the offender's work release.
- ◆ Due process hearings for work releasees are not required, unlike for parolees, who because of liberty interest issues, receive due process hearings for violations, which are administered by a Board of Parole administrative law judge.
- ◆ The Board of Parole will have information regarding prior work release revocations at the time of the offender's next scheduled case review.

### **2. Processing Offenders for Release from Prison**

- ◆ Currently there are about 530 offenders in prison who are in some stage of being processed for release to the community.
- ◆ This number includes about 115 offenders in process of exiting the institution to parole, and 45 drunken drivers serving initial stays prior to placement in OWI treatment facilities in the community. About 370 offenders are being processed for work release, with some currently awaiting approval (or denial) for placement at a particular facility and others in some stage of waiting for a bed.
- ◆ The size of the waiting list does fluctuate.



### 3 Residential Facility Waiting Lists

Below is information regarding residential facility capacities, populations and waiting lists for all residential facilities in the state. Please note the waiting list numbers in the chart include only those offenders who have been approved by the receiving facility – and such offenders may be waiting for placement from prison, county jails, or the community.

Residential Facility Capacities, Population and Waiting Lists						
	Facility Capacity		Population on 6/30/2006		Waiting List Summer 2006	
Facility Code	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1-Dubuque	7	73	7	81	0	11
1-Waterloo	24	126	25	126	11	70
1-West Union	6	42	7	42	1	13
2-Beje Clark	8	43	11	42	1	16
2-Curt Forbes	4	41	4	41	5	25
2-Fort Dodge *	0	34	0	35	0	19
2-Marshalltown	8	43	10	39	4	23
3-Sheldon	0	29	0	28	0	8
3-Sioux City	8	49	9	51	15	63
4-Council Bluffs Mens	0	71	0	68	0	33
4-Council Bluffs Women	26	0	22	0	9	0
5-Des Moines OWI	0	67	0	68	0	1
5-Des Moines Women	48	0	64	0	21	0
5-Des Moines Work Release	0	119	0	126	0	117
5-Fort Des Moines	0	80	0	87	0	26
6-Gary Hinzman	24	59	25	62	6	11
6-Hope House	0	55	0	51	0	12
6-Lary Nelson	0	90	9	90	6	6
7-Davenport*	20	44	12	51	7	25
7-Davenport Work Release/OWI	16	65	13	65	6	43
8-Burlington	0	60	0	58	0	28
8-Ottumwa	11	40	7	39	6	41
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>591</b>

\* Planned Capacity Fort Dodge - 49  
Davenport - 89

Consultants with Durrant are currently conducting a comprehensive study of Iowa's correctional system. The consultant's recommendations will address this and other areas within a framework that considers the effect of each proposed change on the total system.